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R. NIXON SWORN IN, SEARCH FOR PEACE KEYNOTE OF SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. (Reuter).—Richard Milhous Nixon was sworn in yesterday as the 37th president of the United States and immediately dedicated himself to the search for peace in the world and reconciliation among feuding Americans at home.

His inaugural address, delivered at a simple ceremony on the steps of congress, reminded the nation of the one delivered by the late John F. Kennedy, who defeated him for the presidency eight years ago.

Nixon called for a new adventure in world diplomacy, with nations cooperating to reduce the burdens of arms, to strengthen the structure of peace and to lift up the poor and the hungry.

Johnson sends farewell to HM, Etemadi

Following are messages sent by President Lyndon B. Johnson before he left the White House to his Majesty the King and Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi.

Your Majesty,

As I prepare to leave office I want not only to say goodbye but also thank you for helping to make possible cooperation for peace and progress between our two countries during my years as president.

I know that the spirit of friendship and mutual respect on which this cooperation has been based will continue and that both our peoples will be the better for it.

Dear Prime Minister,

As I prepare to leave office, I want to say goodbye and also to thank you for your cooperation working for peace and progress between the United States and Afghanistan during my years as president.

Our two nations always have enjoyed a warm friendship and mutual respect and I know that both our peoples will continue the cooperation which has made this possible.

The message ends: "Despite my retirement from the presidency I will continue to take a great interest in Afghanistan's efforts towards political and economic development and to feel a warm friendship for its people."

To his oath of office, he added a sacred commitment: "I shall consecrate my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among nations."

He was on the same steps in 1961 when President Kennedy urged the nation to "begin anew the quest for peace."

He appealed for "an open world open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people, a world in which no people, great or small, will live in angry isolation."

His 2,000-word address did not deal with specific problems, such as the Vietnam war or racial violence, but set forth his philosophy and the general assumptions that will govern his policies in the White House during the next four years.

President Nixon spoke sorrowfully of the turmoil dividing Americans, touched off largely by strife in the Negro ghettos and divisions over the Vietnam war.

"We have found ourselves rich in words, but ragged in spirit," he declared, "reaching out with magnificent precision for the moon, but falling into raucous discord here on earth."

"We are torn by division, wanting unity. We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another—until we speak enough so that words can be heard, as well as our voices."

The inauguration of Nixon ended five years of President Johnson's "great society."

The ex-president now plain Johnson sat on the inaugural platform as his successor was sworn in and delivered his address. Then he slipped away quietly, to fly to his Texas ranch after lunching with officials of his administration.

The ceremony, held on a bleak, grey day, was watched by millions of television viewers in the United States and abroad.



President Richard Nixon surrounded by his top cabinet members. On his left is Melvin R. Laird, secretary of defence. On his right are William Rogers, secretary of state, and David Kennedy, secretary of the treasury.

Israel may not ask money for embargoed jets

PARIS, Jan. 21. (Reuter).—France would be free to make delivery of Mirage jets to Arab countries if Israel reclaimed money paid for the planes, now under President de Gaulle's arms embargo, Israeli foreign minister Abba Eban said in an interview published here Monday.

He was explaining in the weekly news magazine L'Express Israel's reaction to France's total embargo on arms deliveries, following the attack on Beirut airport by Israeli commandos last December 28.

Press reports in Tel Aviv have said that Israel has paid \$60 million to France for 50 Mirage jet planes. Delivery was embargoed after the six-day war of June, 1967. The recent total arms ban covered military orders worth 150 million francs, and were believed to include spares for the aircraft, reliable Israeli sources said.

Nasser tells Arabs do more, talk less against Israel

BEIRUT, Jan. 21. (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt told the Arabs Monday they must talk less and do more in the confrontation with Israel.

In a speech broadcast by Cairo radio, the president said he realised his countrymen wanted to see deeds, not words from his government.

"The gun battles across the Canal last September were one evidence of this realisation," Nasser told the Egyptian National Assembly, holding its first session since the recent general election.

"There must be self-restraint so that our words indicate less than our capability to act, not more," Nasser said, adding that the government would ask for more money for defence needs in the forthcoming budget.

Nasser, in his first major pro-

nouncement this year, said the Israeli raid on Beirut airport three weeks ago had increased calls for an Arab summit conference, and he hoped it could be held soon.

There was lengthy applause from the assembled legislators as Nasser paid a special tribute to Palestinian guerrillas fighting Israel.

Egypt places all its capabilities unconditionally at the disposal of these guerrillas," Nasser said to more applause.

Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister Mohammad Eid Achawi said in Paris yesterday that he saw no peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, "because of the attitude of the Israelis."

Asked about the usefulness or otherwise of a action by the four great powers, Achawi told AFP: "Everything leads one to think that the Israeli authorities have closed all the doors."

He went on: "From the beginning, we thought that the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution was insufficient. This is why we did not welcome the United Nations mediator, Gunnar Jarring."

"We did not accept this resolution because, from the outset, we knew the Israeli leaders' aggressive and expansionist intentions. Time and events have proved us right."

Achawi said that it was for "the Palestinian people themselves" to decide the future of Palestine. By this he meant "the population which was expelled from its territory in 1948, then in 1967, and the Palestinian Arabs who still live in occupied territory," he added.

USSR reaffirms readiness for talks on missile cutbacks

MOSCOW, Jan. 21. (DPA).—The Soviet government Monday reaffirmed its readiness for serious talks with the U.S. on restricting missile systems, less than 12 hours before the inauguration of President Richard M. Nixon in Washington.

The exchange of opinion with the U.S. government would concern "mutual restriction and subsequent reduction of strategic means of delivery of nuclear weapons," including defensive systems.

The Moscow government statement, read out at a press conference by Moscow foreign Ministry spokesman Leonid Zamyatin, stressed that agreement on concrete questions curbing the arms race, including restriction of the nuclear arms race, was "feasible though not an easy thing."

The Soviet government fully shared the view that it was necessary now to make efforts towards earliest entry into force of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and its faithful and consistent implementation.

World tension would ease considerably if proposals contained in the Moscow memorandum to the 23rd UN General Assembly were carried out, such as "prohibition of underground nuclear weapons tests with the use of national detection means for controlling this ban," Tass said.

Other points in that memorandum, as quoted by Tass were prohibition of flights by bombers with nuclear weapons aboard beyond national frontiers.

Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Removal of foreign bases from other peoples' territories, and establishment of nuclear-free zones in different regions of the world.

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Saigon makes last minute decisions on Paris stand

SAIGON, Jan. 21. (Reuter).—South Vietnamese leaders yesterday made last-minute policy decisions on Saigon's stand at the Paris peace talks, expected to get down to real business later this week.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and other government members considered a series of proposals received in Paris, informed sources said.

One proposal brought up for discussion was to increase the size of the five-member negotiating team, but no decision was reached, the sources said.

Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, senior advisor to the Saigon delegation, who attended yesterday's meeting at the presidential palace, is expected to fly to Paris on Thursday with the latest decisions, the sources said.

Students continue to clash with police in Dacca

DACCA, East Pakistan, Jan. 21. (AFP).—One student was killed and eight other persons were seriously hurt when police opened fire on student demonstrators yesterday afternoon.

Police fired tear gas into a crowd after 5,000 students armed with batons, hockey sticks and iron bars who walked out of the university campus to protest against police action over three days of unrest here.

The army was called in and the order to open fire with rifles was given after students stoned policemen, injuring four. A photographer was in hospital in a critical state with a bullet lodged in his head.

At least 100 people were given first aid and 35 were detained in hospital after the two-hour battle.

It was also learned yesterday that one student was killed and two seriously injured when demonstrators clashed with police last Friday in Kanchan, East Pakistan.

Police opened fire there when students demonstrated against the decision of a jute mill to build a wall across a public thoroughfare. The mill authorities called the police as students started to dismantle the wall.

Lodge arrives in Paris to head U.S. talk team

PARIS, Jan. 21. (AP).—Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge arrived in Paris Monday night to direct U.S. negotiations for peace in Vietnam and pledged his delegation to "do all in our power" to make the talks a success.

Lodge arrived to take up as President Nixon's representative where Ambassador W. Averell Harriman left off. Lodge announced at once that there would be no talks Tuesday.

The talks are likely to be delayed to the end of this week. The United States had been taken by surprise by the speed with which procedural matters were settled Saturday, and Lodge will have to be briefed by his colleagues, including Cyrus R. Vance, the holdover deputy chairman of the delegation.

Topkapi art collection at KU Library

By Our Own Reporter

Afghan calligraphers and artists and other art lovers will have the opportunity to see rare and priceless miniatures and manuscripts from the Topkapi museum of Istanbul in the long-week exhibition which was opened yesterday afternoon at the library of Kabul University.

Many of the 69 miniatures and manuscripts are Holy Korans, and Arabic and Dari poems. Some date back eight centuries. All attracted the interest of the 100 invitees at the inauguration of the exhibition. Some of the works drew particular attention such as the Holy Koran calligraphed in 1896 by Hafiz Osman in Neshk script.

Another is the Ashkal ve Suvrat Akahim as Sabah, belonging to second half of the 15th century. It is a copy of the geographical text written by Ebu Zeyd Ahmad Saleh of Balkh, prepared for Sultan Mahmud II in Arabic.

Before opening the exhibition the Minister of Information and Culture, Dr. Mohammad Anas, and Turkish Ambassador Ahmad Batu spoke. Dr. Anas referred to the museum and libraries of Istanbul which contain historical treasures of various Islamic eras and which are opened to Islamic scholars.

The Topkapi museum, one of the biggest museums in the world said Dr. Anas, has so many historical treasures that it hasn't been able to exhibit them all.

The Turkish ambassador thanked the Kabul University for affording an opportunity to hold such an exhibition.

In his library. He described the exhibition as means of bettering understanding and hoped for closer cultural relations between the two countries.

The exhibition which was opened yesterday was to have originally been part of the manuscripts and calligraphy seminar which was held in Kabul in July 1967.



Dr. Anas (second left) listens to explanation of Shaimal Shagh, assistant director of the Tokapi Museum, the organiser of the exhibit.

JALALABAD, Jan. 21. (Bakhtar).—A 6 day agricultural extension course was opened here to bring up to date Laghman and Nangarhar agricultural department personnel on extension methods.

Second 'human torch' burns in Prague

PRAGUE, Jan. 21. (Reuter).—Another young Czech student set himself on fire yesterday as Czechoslovaks yesterday staged their biggest demonstration since the August occupation to honour a young philosophy student who burnt himself to death for the reformist cause.

A solemn, orderly crowd estimated at 50,000 filled the entire Wenceslas square in the heart of Prague where students had placed a death mask of Jan Palach, the 21-year-old student who died Sunday, three days after pouring petrol over himself and setting fire to his clothing.

Many people carried black flags and large pictures of the dead student in a silent procession from the square to the philosophy faculty of Charles University.

The death of Jan Palach, who warned in his suicide note that another "human torch" would burn tomorrow if student demands were not met, gave a new emotional impetus to the reformist campaign.

Student leaders announced to the crowds outside the university building that they would be opening new negotiations with federal leaders, including Josef Smrkovsky, chairman of the old National Assembly, and Premier Oldrich Cernik.

People outside the Philosophy Faculty applauded a Prague engineering worker who said "we assure you we will do everything to fulfil those things which Jan Palach felt it necessary to die for."

Workers joined students in the demonstration yesterday and further consultation is expected between them for more protest action in the next few days.

The demands for which Palach died were similar to a three-point programme drawn up by the Philosophy Faculty to be presented to the new Czech socialist republic government.

They called for a ban on the distribution of the newspaper Zoravy, the lifting of press censorship on internal affairs, and free elections for Czech government and parliamentary bodies—so far all filled by appointments—before next October.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Renewing the quest for peace

The new administration in the United States takes over at a time when the prospects for peace seem to be quite favourable. In taking his oath of office President Nixon added this commitment: "I shall consecrate my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among nations." This commitment along with the starts made on several peace front gives rise to hope that man may yet be able to avert a worldwide catastrophe. Fortunately for this the new president's inauguration coincides with the opening of the enlarged peace talks in Paris.

The U.S. administrative change-over also comes at a time when the situation in the Middle East is universally recognised as at its most explosive stage since the six day war in June 1967. This recognition, it is hoped, will prompt all sides concerned to do their very utmost in search of a peaceful settlement.

The fact that President Nixon's envoy to the Middle East, William Scranton, recently said that the United States should follow a "more even-handed policy" in the Arab-Israeli conflict gives rise to hope that the new administration will press Israel to abide by the Security Council resolution. It is hoped that some of the more militant Arab countries who have reservations about the resolution will find it possible to change their minds.

Hours before the new president was inaugurated in Washington, the Soviet Union offered to enter into serious negotiations on slowing down the arms race, especially the development of missile systems and the dismantling of military bases on foreign territory. The Soviet offer also recommends negotiations on banning planes carrying nuclear weapons from flying in international skies and a ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In his inaugural speech, President Nixon said: "Those who would be our adversaries, let us invite to a peaceful competition—not in conquering territory or extending dominion but in enriching the life of man. As we explore the reaches of space, let us get to the new world together—not as new worlds to be conquered but as a new adventure to be shared. With those who are willing to join, let us cooperate to reduce the burden of arms, to strengthen the structure of peace."

It is obvious that there is a willingness on the part of both the super powers to extend the area of agreement between them and to start anew the quest for peace. In wishing the new president of the United States every success in discharging the responsibilities of his high office we hope that the new year, the new administration and the new prospects for peace will re-invigorate the spirit of détente and international understanding and cooperation.

Food For Thought

You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth.

Henrik Ibsen

Economic development

Manpower and human resources

By Eli Ginzberg
PART II

The use of the term human resources is suggestive, for it calls attention to a distinctive and special facet of the lives of people, namely to their present or potential involvement in the world of work.

There are a great many vantage points from which the activities of human beings can be described and appraised.

When he is viewed as a human resource, emphasis is placed on his present or potential capacity to contribute in association with other resources, to the output of goods and services, that is, to economic development.

The market cannot be relied upon to produce without support and guidance the numbers and types of professional, technical, and skilled manpower that the economy requires.

While economic considerations play a role in the occupational decision-making of young people and in the allocation of skilled and talented adults, it became increasingly clear that the development of adequate numbers of trained people could not be left solely to each individual's planning for his own future.

Much more is involved. To begin with, in the absence of reliable information about economic trends and occupational characteristics, it would be very difficult indeed for even the most intelligent young person to make a sound decision about his future.

The effective development of the nation's human potential involves a great many social institutions and values that far transcend the scope of individual decision-making.

The market still performs important functions, but the market alone can no longer be relied upon to assure a flow to competence without which the economy and society cannot continue to grow.

The shape of things to come is increasingly determined in the political arena through decisions affecting public expenditures, but since money without trained men is sterile manpower has come to us.

up an increasingly important role in the affairs of nations.

From what has been outlined it is clear that one important facet of the emergence of manpower into a central issue of national policy is the complex adjustment required to establish, expand, and support the multiplicity of educational and training institutions to assure an adequate supply of trained persons.

The market cannot alone meet this challenge. One might conclude, therefore, that public policy should be centered on assuring the nation the numbers and types of trained manpower that it will require for sound growth.

But a manpower agenda, particularly in a democracy, cannot be limited to such considerations alone. It must also be concerned with the problems that arise from the facts that the advances in technology may be reducing the opportunities of the poorly educated and the unskilled to find or keep jobs.

This bifurcation between shortages of talent and skill at one end of the manpower distribution scale and excessive numbers of hard-to-employ at the other may appear extreme when the time perspective is extended to include the next generation of workers.

In the marketplace one man is not the equal of another. He who has a million dollars to spend is very much more influential than the man with only one dollar.

But in a democracy there is a rough equality among men in the political arena. Hence the sensitivity of the politician to the needs of the public.

What is a nonspecialist to make all these shortages and overages? What kind of sense does it make to talk about a nurse shortage if it has been with us since the onset of World War II?

What is wrong with the market and the other mechanisms that our society has long depended on to establish or reestablish an equilibrium between the demand for and

the supply of trained persons?

A few simple points. Every society may have developed desires that are far in excess of its resources. This happens to many individuals and families—even among the well-to-do, and it can also happen to nations—even one so affluent as ours.

To use the term shortages to mean that we do not have all the people we would like to have to do all things we would like to do is not a very useful concept.

Development recognises that unique among all living these human beings alone require a very long period of nurturing and education before they are able to perform at high levels of competence.

Whether or not a person will be able to do so will depend in large measure on his access to a wide range of opportunities in his family, in school, and in the community.

We are learning more every day about the major barriers to development that confront so many in our society because of unstable home environments, insufficient family income, access to inadequate public services, exposure to pathological influences, and other adverse factors.

Utilisation may be the most illusive of all manpower concepts. Since men are not machines, no civilised society can ever be interested in "maximising" the capacity of its population for productive work.

But neither does a civilised society desire to create and maintain conditions where work is carried on ineffectively in the sense that people are unable to use the skills which they have acquired.

The more effective utilisation of manpower involves such considerations as having a sufficient number of jobs so that all who are able and willing to work will have the opportunity to do so, assuming that people will have some freedom of choice about their work so they will be better able to gain satisfaction from their productive activities.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Heavend* carried an editorial on the change of administration in the United States. United States policies as a super power will affect most world problems.

That is why a change of government in the United States is interesting to the world at large. Johnson's administration although it did its best to maintain the United States relations with the Eastern bloc on amicable basis and succeeded in averting a direct clash between the East and the West remained in an indirect conflict with the Eastern bloc in Vietnam.

In spite of his efforts to disengage the U.S. from the Vietnam war Johnson during the four years of his administration saw the continued widening of the war and increasing of the United States troops in Vietnam.

The expansion of the Vietnam war, whatever the reasons and necessities, was opposed by the world and even by a large number of American people themselves, said the editorial.

Even a number of supporters of the Johnson administration are now of the opinion that had the United States given the same concessions it has given to the other side in Paris talks three years ago, the situation in Vietnam would not have deteriorated to this point and so many lives, American and Vietnamese would not have been lost.

The editorial, however, acknowledged the sincerity and perseverance with which the Johnson administration worked recently to get the Paris talks going.

As regards the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in June 1967, the editorial said, although the Johnson administration disapproved of it at first in practice Israeli aggression was supported.

Although the United States supported the mission of the Guntan Laming it did not bring about any pressure upon Israel to accept the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 so that Israel should evacuate the occupied Arab territories, and the ground paved for the implementation of the other provisions of the resolution.

In any case the new president of the United States, Richard Nixon, who takes office at this crucial time as expected by the peace-loving countries to find such a solution for the Vietnam and the Middle East problems which would end the present crisis, injustice and mis-trust

Yesterday *Isht* carried a letter to the editor complaining about the flour rationing for government officials. The letter claims that the present rationing can hardly meet the true requirements of the families.

There are only two categories of coupons for bachelors and married persons. The former category of

officials get four seers and the latter only two seers of flour per month.

This hardly takes into consideration that some married couples, may have more children than others. The letter suggested that there should be three categories of coupons. For bachelors, medium size families and large families.

World Press

The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* launched a direct attack on Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and "other extremists" in the wake of the announcement of Soviet support for France's proposals for a four-power conference.

The Soviet government newspaper attacked on Gen. Dayan's reported dissemination of the "provocations of the military clique against Egypt, Jordan and the Lebanon".

It added: "The Israeli extremists should not forget that the consequences of the game they are playing could be very heavy for themselves, for the fate of the government of Israel."

Izvestia criticised Dayan's reported promise to "strike other blows against the Arabs". It also commented on British press reports on an Israeli plan to strike at the area of Aswan.

"In the light of these facts", it added, "the true meaning can be seen of the statements of the Israeli leaders giving assurances of their peaceful intentions in the Middle East."

By making speeches on peace and the stabilisation of the situation, they are trying vainly to camouflage their image of the impudent aggressor."

The paper said the Israeli policy of "waving truncheons" and making "threats" lacked "common sense". This, it said, was also shown by their lack of attention to Security Council condemnations and numerous other warnings.

The conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine* said the most powerful most oppressive office in the world passed to Richard Nixon, the 37th President of the U.S.

The publication about the entry of the victorious Republicans and the departure from Washington's government offices by the defeated,

disunited Democrats would not last for long, the paper went on.

The relief in America's allied countries over the change from Johnson to Nixon was motivated, more by the end of the painful lack of freedom of movement in the restricted interim period than by decisive personal preferences for Nixon.

The editorial said that Nixon, with varied experience in the twisting corridors of Washington power, was better able to convince his compatriots of his policies than was his latterly unpopular predecessor.

"The allies have every interest in an active president able to regain the initiative and who would be sure of the moral backing of the majority of Americans."

"The wishes going out to Washington these days are directed towards such luck and success."

Malaysia's *Lutaka Abdul Rahman* is praised in London's conservative *Daily Telegraph* for his criticism of Britain's Far East policy.

The paper said that if the *Lutaka* was disappointed at British leadership he could not be more so than many of his British listeners.

"His criticism that Britain is withdrawing from her protective role was at least spoken in a moderate language and was moreover true of this government's decision to pull out of Southeast Asia by December 1971."

"What Britain should be considering meanwhile is whether her prolonged participation in the South east Asia air defence programme after 1971 is not indispensable to the continued security of the area."

As to the cost, the saving on paper by removing all combat units may well be wiped out by invisible losses, such as defence orders going to other suppliers. Will they buy British if we go?, the paper asked.

Food supplement

Multipurpose CSM feeds millions

It has been beneficial to refugees in Jordan and during a famine in Bihar, India.

But try to explain it and you sound as if you're talking in riddles. For example:

Mix it with a cup of water and it's a bread dough.

Mix it with four cups of water and it's a porridge.

Add some sugar and it's a pudding.

Or if you prefer, mix it with six cups of water and it's soup.

Add three cups, and it's a beverage.

It comes in 50-pound sacks and each day it's keeping over 40 million children in 100 developing nations from starving.

What is it?

Its full name is "Blended Food Product, Formula Number 2," but most often it's called simply CSM, which means corn-soya-milk. It is one of the most recent and effective weapons developed in the United States for a war that has universal support: the world-wide war on hunger.

One of the great tasks faced by developing nations is to ensure that their people not only get enough to eat but that their diet has enough necessary vitamins, minerals and proteins, to keep them healthy. A balanced diet is particularly crucial for young children, since scientists have established that dietary lacks in the early years can stunt not only a child's physical but also his mental growth. Recent research, for example, has indicated a direct relationship between the eating ha-

bits of young children and their educational progress. For developing countries whose need for healthy, well educated young men and women has never been greater and is only likely to increase, the implication is clear.

With these needs in view, the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as universities and commercial firms in the United States, is constantly experimenting to develop new, more efficient and less costly ways of helping developing countries combat the spectres of famine and malnutrition. CSM is one of the most successful results of this research.

In appearance CSM is a product rather like flour. It is made from a mixture of pre-cooked cornmeal (68%) defatted soybean flour (25%) and non-fat dry milk (5%), to which minerals and vitamins (2%) have been added. As indicated it can be served in a variety of ways, either alone or mixed with other ingredients.

What are its advantages? Despite its low cost—only 7.65 cents per pound, packaged and delivered to American ports ready for shipping overseas—it takes only 3½ pence of CSM, mixed with water into a gruel porridge, to provide a child with a third to a half, or more of all his necessary daily nutrients, except ascorbic acid.

Because it is pre-cooked in manufacture it needs little additional cooking to serve as a hot meal and thus saves on fuel.

It has a bland taste, unlikely to be objectionable to anyone. Also, it

is easily mixed with local flavoured spices or other ingredients to make dishes acceptable to a wide variety of regional tastes and cooking traditions.

CSM was developed in 1966 by scientists in the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and the Corn Millers Export Institute, a private organisation.

Although CSM has been well received throughout the world, Department of Agriculture scientists continue working on the product, testing shipments for quality before they are sent overseas and experimenting to improve further the formula.

As the story of CSM indicates, cooperation between government agencies and private organisations is an important element in U.S. aid programmes. A striking example of such cooperation is the participation of the American School Food Service Association (ASFS) in food distribution programmes in a number of developing nations.

This participation arose in response to a specific problem. In many countries children were going hungry or suffering from malnutrition even when enough nutritious food was available. The cause was a shortage in these countries of trained food service personnel capable of managing volume feeding programmes, under often difficult conditions, such as the lack of cooking or refrigeration facilities or inadequate transportation.

(Continued on Page 4)

Nigeria-Biafra war

Prospects of peace in West Africa

By Fenner Brockway

I have just returned from the most memorable and moving journey of my life. I have been to Nigeria and Biafra, the two sides of the cruel war in West Africa. With James Griffiths, ex-Colonial Secretary, I went to try to bring about a ceasefire. We were asked to go by the British Committee for Peace in Nigeria, an all-Party, all-Churches and All Community committee.

The only way to enter Biafra is by night flight to an airstrip, which is not more than a narrow road. Some planes fly in carrying arms, some carrying food. We sat at the back of a plane empty like a hall, except for a thick flooring of bags of soya flour. We bumped down in darkness and motored 30 miles to Umahio, a scattered township, Colonel Ojukwu's headquarters.

It was strange to see many women, heavy bundles on their heads, walking the lonely roads long before dawn. They were go-

ing to market, open now only daylight bombing; each night they walk several miles from distant villages. We stay in a bungalow, blacked out and waterless, but otherwise comfortable.

Life seems to proceed normally in Umahio. Women policemen, smart in blue blouses and dark skirts, act calmly and competently as traffic police. Streams of men and women walk the sand-paths by the roads. The only signs of war are the military checkpoints for cars every half mile or so, and the lorries full of singing soldiers leaving or returning from the front. I notice that there are no children carrying their satchels to school. The schools have been closed for nine months. They are now military barracks.

At first the people receive us with suspicion. We are British, and Britain is supplying the other side with arms. A shouting crowd of thousand hold up our car

in the street and burn a cartoon of Harold Wilson. We ask to see the leaders of the demonstrators and find they are trade unionists. We get on well with them and win their confidence.

We see the Chief Justice and Ministers in their office then Colonel Ojukwu, with his cabinet, at his bungalow. His personality surprises us. Black haired and bearded, he is soft spoken, careful of speech, and moderate in expression. He wants an immediate ceasefire and is ready to receive a peacekeeping force, but his conditions are hard. Significantly he does not speak of secession or sovereignty, but demands some recognition of Biafran nationhood in association with the rest of Nigeria and with common services.

For reasons of protocol we have to fly all the way back to London before going to Lagos, the Nigerian government won't

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Largest poultry farm to open in Bagrami

By Amin Saikal

Soon most Kabul's families will receive enough eggs for their breakfasts and chicken for their supper as the new Bagrami poultry farm is completed.

The growing population and a chicken as well as egg shortage have prompted the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry to give top priority to building up a modern poultry industry.

The new poultry farm in Bagrami, 15 km east of Kabul which was begun in 1967 will start supplying eggs and meat early next spring.

So far 60 per cent of the construction work on the project has been completed and the installation of machinery will begin soon.

The farm which is considered to be the biggest in the country is rising on a 20 acres 40 jerib at a cost of Af. 22 million from the budget of the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry. The necessary machinery is being purchased from a \$ one million long-term loan from the People's Republic of China.

The farm has been designed jointly by Afghans and Chinese experts seven of whom have been working on it since construction started.

With the completion of the farm 20 more Chinese experts will arrive to help Afghans install the machinery and raise poultry said Hasan Ali Taib, the head of the Poultry Department in the Ministry.

The Bagrami Poultry farm will have 25 heated coops each with a capacity of 1000 chickens, a food processing department, a pond for 5000 ducks and a 25 metre high water tower capacity of 50 cu. m. per second.

It will be equipped with four modern incubators that each can handle 1000 egg at a time, a food cleaning machine with a capacity of 40 tones in 24 hours, food carriers that take food to each coop automatically, four breeding houses that can each breed 1000 chickens every 21 days and central heating.

The Poultry farm will breed an initial 500 white Peking Ya duck which is considered to be very delicious and 5000 varieties of chickens to boost egg production.

"The poultry products will first go to Kabul markets and then when there is both production on a larger scale and demand is higher we will also send them to the provinces", Taib said.



The coop under construction.

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

There are nearly 20,000 skilled workers who are out of job, according to statistics released by various ministries. This happened after a number of large scale development projects were completed and the workers were dropped from the payroll.

The stated reason for these unemployed, who have

acquired their skills with great cost to the nation, is presumably that the employment market is now smaller, because at present there aren't enough super projects going on to absorb them.

This reason is not entirely convincing because presently many more projects of smaller scale, many of them undertaken by individuals and private companies, are being completed that have faced difficulties in finding skilled workers when they began. As a result they had to employ unskilled workers and train them. So once more people will be trained, work for a while and join the ranks of the unemployed while new business ventures pick up more unskilled labour and the cycle repeats itself.

Some thought has been devoted to this problem and the Employment Bureau at the Mines and Industries Ministry is a product of this. But this bureau unfortunately is in a state of paralysis.

For one thing it doesn't know what level of competence and what kind of skills men who worked in completed projects have acquired and where they can be found.

During the past two years several plants have been built in Pule Charkhi in Kabul alone. Eight raisins plants are under construction around the country. Agriculture and

irrigation projects have been launched in Pakhtia, Parwan, Doshi, Kapisa, and a comprehensive survey of a proposed Kabul-Herat highway via the Hazarajat is in the offing.

Apart from these people are building bigger and better homes and they pay heavily for the mistakes of incompetent technicians.

It is highly probable that the Employment Bureau is inadequately staffed and funded. But this policy should be corrected soon if the plight of unemployed trained persons and their families and the waste of the nation's human resources are to be stopped.

Secondly the Bureau is located in an obscure corner of the Mines and Industries Ministry. Such a bureau should be located in the most busy corner of the downtown where it could attract the jobless. Right now few prospective employees and probably few workers know this office even exists.

If the Ministry of Mines and Industries finds itself unable to correct the situation it should put the office in the hands of the private legal firms run by some of the most competent people in the country to find them jobs where the skills they have acquired can be effectively used and to protect their interests.

With a proper system of welfare taking in the country, we owe it to the employable to keep them working.

1978 outlook for American aviation

U.S. aviation officials predict that the approaching decade will bring improvements even surpassing the tremendous progress of the first decade of jet flight. The Superjet with its superior capacity and efficiency promises to have the same impetus on air travel as the first jets did 10 years ago.

The new aircraft will be big enough to carry 490 passengers, but Pan American will offer only 360 seats, affording accommodations more comfortable and luxurious than any airplane to date, and changing the atmosphere from that of an elongated tube to a spacious living room.

The subsonic Superjet will travel 10 per cent faster than present jets and far higher, relieving congestion in the present airlines and opening vast new unused airspace to commercial flights. Although the Superjet will be a major improvement, fares will remain as low as now or may even become lower.

In spite of its size, the 747 will operate from the same airports as present jets. The increased power of its engines—which, incidentally, will operate at lower sound levels than today's jets—will lift it from or land it on the same runways, and its 18 landing wheels will distribute its greater weight on the pavement so that each point of contact bears less weight than is produced by today's jets.

The Superjet, however, will not be the ultimate airplane of the next decade. About 1972 the 122-passenger supersonic Concorde is due to enter service. It will speed passengers at 1,400 miles (2,253 kilometres) an hour to any point on the globe within 12 hours. And before 1978 the United States supersonic transport, the Boeing 2707, will be flying 288 passengers still faster, at 1,800 miles (2,896 kilometres) an hour.

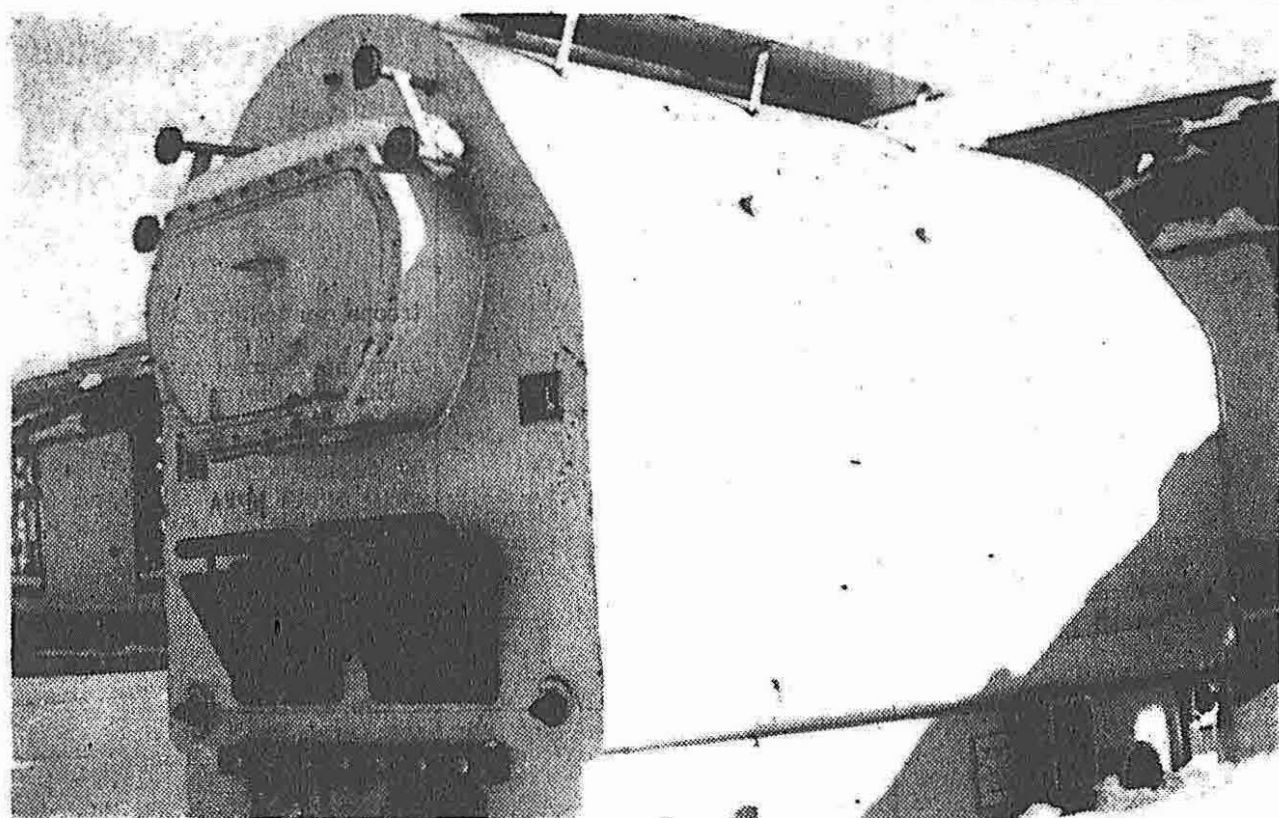
In the next decade, with new generations of aircraft, passenger traffic—which nearly tripled in the first 10 years of jets—is expected to almost double again. The U.S. scheduled airlines carried 53.2 million passengers in 1958, the first year of jets in 1968 they carried 153.5 million, and by 1978 the total is expected to rise to 410 million.

This increase will bring many changes. Fleets of STOLcraft—for short take-off and landing, operating from a network of STOLports in or near the centres of major U.S. cities—will begin to take over urban, inter-urban and city centre-to-airport transport, and thus relieve current congestion.

Reservation and ticketing from the increased numbers of passengers will work more swiftly and smoothly than today. Plans call for the development of an automatic ticket vending machine. If technically succeeds, a passenger can go to his shopping centre, for instance, and insert a plastic credit card, punch a button to see if there is a seat on tomorrow's flight to Paris, get an affirmative answer, punch another button and have a ticket drop into his hand—confirmed, recorded and ready to use.

A new system is being developed for baggage handling. Experts are devising bins that will be loaded at check-in counters, then locked in the airplane belly, and unloaded in the destination terminal. Each bin will be matched to colour-coded claim checks so each passenger can go directly to the proper bin and select his luggage from a smaller pile than now emerges from the hold of the 707.

New technology and new systems, radically changing present concepts of air transport, will all lead up to a 20th anniversary of jet travel. In 1978 no place on earth will be remote.



The boiler.

Prospects of Indo-Iran trade relations

Iran is at present carrying out a massive programme of economic development. With its enormous oil resources and strategic geographical position, it is going all out to shed its status of "developing country" and join the "club" of the developed countries of the world. In the process, it is estimated that its import bill is likely to increase by about 15.7 per cent over the next five years and India is very interested in improving its share in this potentially vast market.

Statistics of trade between India and Iran are available for the 20-year period since India became independent. During the first decade after independence, trade between the two countries rose from 236 million rupees to Rs. 630 million. It then went into a decline until, by the late

1950s, Indo-Iranian trade stood at around Rs. 400 million. This was partly due to reduced imports of Iranian oil by India but at the same time there has been very little increase in Indian exports to Iran since 1948 and Indian exports to Iran have generally stayed at between 40 and 60 million rupees annually, only very occasionally exceeding the 60-million mark.

Now India, in its Fourth Five-Year Plan, foresees a big expansion in its oil refining capacity. Although India produces an increasing amount of crude oil itself, it will need more of it to keep up with the needs of its expanding refineries. And that means more imports from Iran—and an increasingly adverse balance of trade between the two countries if nothing is done to improve matters.

It was with a view to establishing a closer economic rapport between India and Iran that the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Narayn Desai, toured Iran during July 1968. The immediate result of his visit was to speed up Iranian consideration of certain joint ventures which had been awaiting a decision for quite some time.

Tata's proposals to set up a steel rolling mill in Iran with a capacity of 1,000,000 tonnes as well as a plant for the manufacture

of soda ash, a Kirloskar project for diesel pumps and engines and a Jay Engineering Company sewing machine complex, all seem to be on the move—and in the right direction too. It is envisaged that once these projects reach the production stage, many more firms will follow suit.

India holds that one of the best guarantees of flourishing economic ties between two countries is mutual help. It is therefore particularly keen on joint ventures such as these and on the idea of exporting Indian technological "know-how" to Iran. It believes that the cost to Iran of skilled personnel and technicians from India would be far less than the equivalent personnel from countries such as the United States, West Germany and the United Kingdom. An "invisible" export such as this could play an important part in righting India's ailing balance of payments.

When it comes to selling merchandise to Iran, however, India will find the going difficult. Iran is a highly competitive market and its consumers show a remarkable preference for West Germany and British goods even when they could buy similar goods from other advanced countries as Japan for the same price or even 15 per cent less. India's ability to match its powerful rivals in price, quality and service will in the end determine the volume of trade between Iran and itself in the years to come.

(FWF)

TU-144 jetliner makes second test flight

Tu-144 a new jetliner made its second flight on January 5.

A lot is already known about this unusual aircraft. There is no need to recapitulate its flying characteristics and thoughts about this distance-devouring plane (2500 kms an hour). It is established: The airliner has taken to the air. It had a good take-off, normal flight and a good touchdown.

On January 6 the test pilots took the airliner into the air for the second time. Journalists had asked for a look at it in mid-air. This did not prove a complicated thing. In one of the already familiar Tu-124 planes the mechanics removed glasses in the periscope, and we took up our places. Overflying the landing strip we could see a silvery triangle, a crowd around it, and a quarter of an hour later we got a radio message: "Took off well".

Then came the expectation of the meeting, with Lens's pointing out through the open windows. It was not cold. The speed did not allow frosty air to rush into the aircraft.

The new jetliner appeared on the portside. A white, unconventional-looking and beautiful creature. The two planes flew at the same speed now. The aircraft floating a hundred metres away from us seemed motionless, as if frozen in our porthole. What does it look like? Viewing it sideways, some resemblance to a flying crane may be detected.

The pilots lower and raise the pointed moveable nose, and the resemblance to a bird is enhanced. But the test pilots slightly roll the plane.

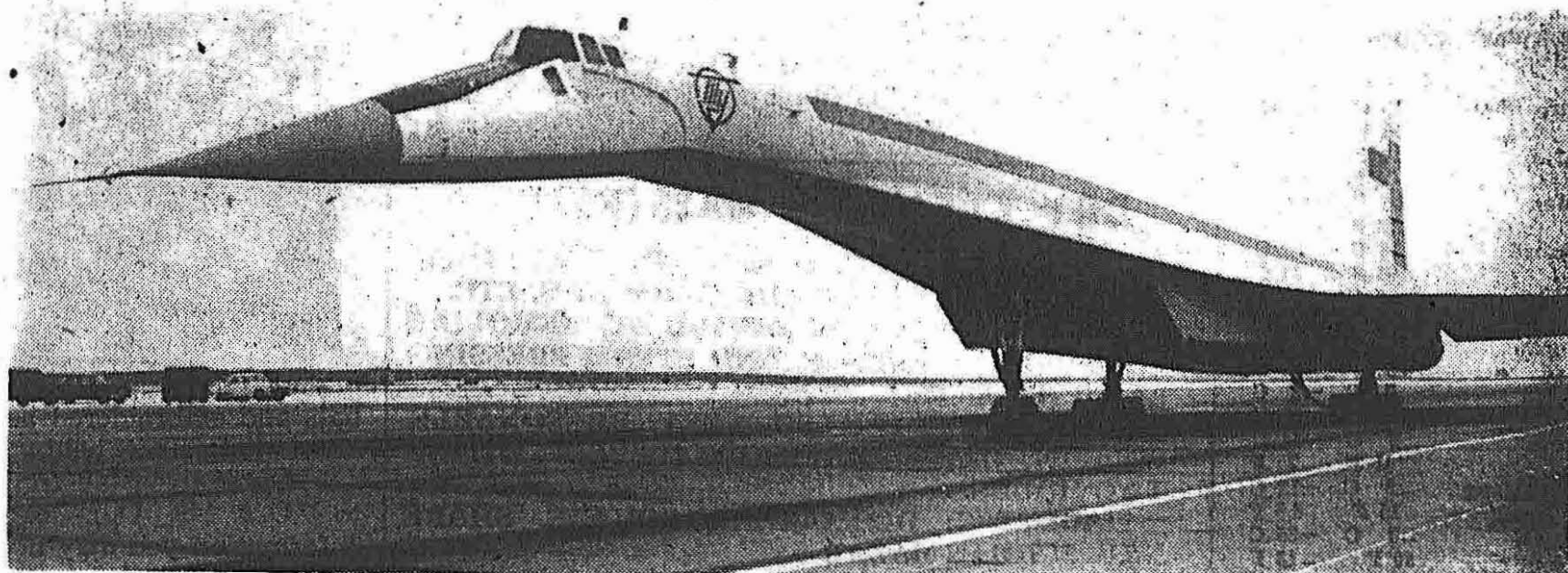
Now the aircraft resembles something different, perhaps, mostly an ocean squid. Nature has long chosen different body forms for air and water. Man continues to learn from nature or, without being aware, repeats its creations in unseen qualities.

The first stage of tests. First cautious steps. Turn, a gentle sliding down. An abrupt rise. There are now four test pilots and lots of equipment of all sorts in the aircraft. Every muscle and every nerve of the plane is being checked.

Our flight side by side with the aeroplane numbered 1 lasted 50 minutes. Occasionally the lens' field of vision caught a small aircraft, an exact replica of the larger one. It was built to test the possibility of this shape? A child touches its father to wake, a film cameraman next to me shouted into my ear.

The turbines of our aircraft are whirring unerringly. For the last time we bend down to the open windows—the large and the small aircraft make a turning and head for the airfield.

We are the last to land. A crowd of people surrounds the new liner. Like the first time people are hugging the pilots and designers. One more stage of the tests is successfully completed. But this is only a beginning.



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Free Exchange Rates At

D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 21.—Following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghani of foreign currencies today January 21:

Buying	Selling
Af. 177.00 (per U.S. dollars)	Af. 74.25
Af. 177.00 (per U.S. dollars)	Af. 1843.75 (per hundred sterling)
Af. 1843.75 (per hundred DM)	Af. 178.20
Af. 1843.75 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1856.25
Af. 1717.11 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1728.76
Af. 1442.91 (per hundred France franc)	Af. 1503.04